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GEN. FRENCH FALLS BACK. FORCED TO ABANDON POSITIONS

EAST AND WEST OF RENSBURG. One Correspondent Says There Has Been Heavy Fighting and French's Position 1. Serious-Indications of an Early Advance by Roberts From Modder River -Gen. Buller Is Back at Chieveley.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Feb. 13.-All the British positions to the westward of Rensburg. including Coles Kop, have been abandoned on account of the pressure of a large Boer force with heavy guns.

The British have abandoned Slingersfontein and fallen back on Rensburg. This move was made because the Boers were threatening the British eastern flank.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-Although the War Office at midnight announced that no further news had been received from South Africa for publication the censor allowed several despatches to come through reporting severe fighting in the Colesberg neighborhood, which ended in the British withdrawing their advanced position which had been won by arduous work during the past six weeks.

The chief of these positions, Coles Kop, is higher than any of the surrounding hills, and the British guns there have been described as dominating the Boer positions. Now the Boers have mounted a 40-pounder at Bastard's Nek, whence by excellent shooting, sometimes at 9,000 yards, they seem to have somewhat easily compelled the British to retire from one post after another.

One correspondent reports that the fighting lasted almost incessantly for two days, and declares that the losses of the Boers, who out-numbered the British five to one, were very great. Their Creusot gun west of Slingersfontein was smashed by a British howitzer, but the result was not affected by this, and the Imperial forces have fallen back to Rensburg, chafing at their disappointment. The reports concur in declaring that the Boers in the vicinity have been greatly reenforced lately from several points, especially Magersfontein, and it is said that they are directed by Col. Villebois Marcuil, the French officer who is alleged to have planned much of the Boer campaign.

It is impossible in the absence of more definite information to indicate the significance of the British withdrawal, but it may prove that the concentration that Lord Roberts seems to have made at Modder River has been accompanied by a weakening of the forces at Colesberg, and that the Boers are taking advantage of this to resume the offensive, compelling the British to concentrate at Rensburg.

A telegram received by the Daily Mail states that the condition of affairs at Rensburg is serious. There has been severe fighting, with heavy losses on both sides. The Mail's correspondent expresses doubt as to the ability of the British to hold the town.

It is reported from Rensburg that Mr. Reay. the war correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, under a flag of truce and blindfolded. was allowed to enter the Boer lines restorday to make inquiries regarding the two correspondents Lambie and Hales, who have been missing since the recent fight near Rensburg. Commandant Delarey informed him that Mr. Lamble had been killed during the action and that Mr. Hales was a prisoner. Mr. Reay states that Commandant Delarey gave him the impression that the Boers were very confident as to the ultimate result of the

Silence is maintained concerning Gen Roberts's doings, but the foreign military attachés have left Cape Town to join him, and there are other indications that a moveant hy him will not be long delayed. A new division, known as the Ninth, has been formed at Modder River, and Gen. Sir H. E. Colville has been appointed to command it. Gen. Pole-Carew will succeed Gen. Colville as

Commander of the Guards Brigade. It is reported that a private telegram from South Africa has been received at the Shrewsbury military depot stating that Gen. Elliott Wood on leaving Orange River seized Zoutpan's Drift in the Orange Free State. It is believed that this foreshadows an advance on Kimberley.

A previous report stated that Gen. Wood had occupied Zoutpan's Drift on Jan. 6, but ater on retired into Cape Colony.

Col. Kekewich, reports to the War Office under date of Feb. 11, that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Feb. 8 and that there was a small infantry engagement on Feb. 9 which lasted two hours.

It seems that the army in Natal is at present inactive. Gen. Buller is apparently at Chievelev and several of the correspondents, expecting a lull in the operations, have gone to Dur-

BULLER'S LOSSES AT VAALKBANTZ. Twenty-four Killed, 322 Wounded and Five Missing-Buller at Chieveley.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Feb. 13.-The War Office has issued a list of easualties among the non-commissioned officers and privates at Vaalkran tz Twenty-four were killed, 322 were wounded and five are missing. Of this number the First Durham Light Infantry, which captured the hill, had twelve killed and seventy-seven

wounded. T è despatch from Gen. Buller giving the. casualties was sent from Chieveley 'amp This would seem to indicate that Gen. I iller has removed his headquarters from Spring teld further south to Chieveley Comp. It is not known whether any large body of troops remains at Springfield.

RELIEF PROMISED TO MAFEKING.

Boberts Has Sent Word to Col. Baden-Powell-Garrison as Game as Ever.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 13.-A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Mafeking, via Gaberones, of date Feb. 2, says:

"The situation is unchanged. Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief will be sent in a few weeks.

"Our food will last and the garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention to starve us out. "All well."

GEN. JOUBERT WAS WOUNDED.

Fragment of a Shell Hit Him in the Thigh at the Colenso Fight.

Special Calle Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON. Feb. 13 .- A despatch from The Hague says that official news has been received from Pretoria to the effect that Gen. Joubert was wounded at Colenso on Dec. 15. A fragment of a bombshell struck him in the right thigh, and it was not extracted until Dec. 18. Gen. Joubert left for the front again at the end of December.

British Hold 438 Boer Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 13.-The Cape Town Gazette prints an official list of the Eoer prisoners captured since the commencement of the war The list contains 438 names.

Fast Service to Detroit. The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves w York at 4:00 P. M. every day. Fine service, no cess fare. Illuminated by Pintsch light,—Ado.

KAISER WELCOMES PRINCE HENRY. Takes the Oceasion to Make Another Speech for a Big Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN. Feb. 13.—The home-coming from the Orient of Prince Henry of Prussia. Emperor William's brother, who was commander of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration. The Emperor met him at the railway station. The route thence to the castle was thronged with cheering crowds. At a subsequent banquet the Emperor, in a welcoming speech, said that the enthusiasm of the people was an endorsement of his naval policy.

"It is an indubitable index." said his Majesty. "of how thoroughly the nation comprehends the necessity for strengthening our sea power. The German people and princes are at one with their Emperor in the determination to erect a new landmark of the country's mighty development by creating a great fleet adequate to its requirements."

THE TRADE TREATY WITH ITALY Objection Raised in the Chamber to Ou Duties on Oils, Olives and Oranges.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Rome, Feb. 13.-In the Chamber of Deputies o-day the Under Secretary of Commerce defended the commercial agreement between Italy and the United States, which was signed by Special Commissioner Kasson and Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington on Feb. 8.

The Opposition made a sharp attack on the agreement, alleging that the Italian Govern ment had obtained no advantages. Specia objection was made to the American duties on oils, olives and oranges.

TYRANNY OF LABOR IN CHICAGO Piano Factories Decide to Move - Other Plants to Leave the City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-Owing to labor trouble the plano factories of the W. W. Kimball Company and Smith Barnes Company will be removed from Chicago to Springfield, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., respectively. The Conover Company has also an agent looking for a site to which to remove its Chicago plant so as to be beyond the baleful influence of the Central Labor Union.

This movement from Chicago in search of relief from waiking delegates is not confined to the makers of pianos. J. V. Farwell & Co. have bought a site at Benton Harbor, Mich., to which to remove its

Benton Harbor, Mich., to which to remove its shirt, skirt, cloak and overalls factory. A number of clothing concerns propose an amalgamation of interests which will permit the showing of goods in a single establishment in Chicago and the removal of all other branches of the business to smaller towns where the cutters and tailors may work without lear of molestation.

Chicago has felt the full force of the differences between the employers and organized labor and it is only a question of time when some radical move, one way or other, must be made. If the Unions are to control, say the employers, it will have the effect of driving away from Chicago a number of factories which employ thousands of men and give this city the reputation of being the best city in America for business. On the other hand the labor leaders cry out that if the employers are allowed to have their own way it will be a step backward, instead of forward, in trying to elevate the workingman above the standard of slavery. Each side has its own views.

views. Employers of labor in Chicago are arriving Employers of labor in Chicago are arriving at the conclusion that it is useless to attempt to operate their business as they wish. Since the labor agitation and the various disagreements between employers and employees began some months ago, the employers find that no matter how strong their requests for protection from the city officials for the men who take the dissatisfied employees places in the shops, it is invariably denied them, not directly, of course, but the police protection afforded them in times of trouble is wholly inadequate for the needs. The officers on guard sympathize with the strikers and refuse to see the assaults committed by pickets or other outrages against non-union men. non-union men.

THE NAVY NEEDS MORE MEN. Officers and Sailors Lacking for the Fine

New Battleships. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- A state of affairs exiets in the United States Navy which will doubtless prove astonishing to European naval powers. In a report transmitted to Congress to-day the Secretary of the Navy explains that the Navy is so shorthanded in officers and men that new vessels nearly ready for service cannot be put into commission without withdrawing other ships from active

duty, and even then the new vessels, like

those now commissioned, must go to sea with complements too small for the best interests of the Government. The ships in commission are manned by 1.062 officers and 14,996 enlisted men. The full complement is 1,272 officers and 22,181 full complement is 1.272 officers and 22.181 men. There is absolutely not one man now in the service available for the big battle-ships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin which will be ready to be put into commission between now and June. Each of these big ships needs at least 460 men. If they were in European navies their complement would be more than six hundred men. American ships, however, are manned by smaller crews.

ment would be more than six hundred men. American ships, however, are manned by smaller crews.

Admirat Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation, who prepared the report, says that 212 officers are required for the ships, which, if an emergency should arise, could be made ready in thirty days, making a total of 1.484 officers to man the ships now in commission and those which should be in active service. For the ships that it would take more than thirty days to put into commission, and those under construction \$93 officers and 10.298 men would be required, bringing the grand total of enlisted men to 32.933 and officers 3.084.

There are sixty-one ships authorized and under construction, which if put toto commission as fast as completed, would require an increase of officers in the various grades as follows: Rear Admirals, 4; Captains, 28; Commanders, 10; Lieutenant-Commanders, 21; union line officers, 432; medical officers, 38; pay officers, 38, and warrant officers, 22;, a total of 867.

Of the sixty-one ships, thirteen are battleships, ten are armored cruisers and six are protected cruisers. The five battleships that will be added to the navy before July I cannot be put into commission except by taking officers and men from other ships and laying those up in ordinary. As the five battleships will more than double the fighting capacity of the navy, it is certain they will be put into commission as soon as possible.

The enief remedy suggested to put an end to the shortage of officers is an increase of 100 cadets at Annapolis each year. To induce men to enlist, each, it its recommended, should receive free an outfit worth \$75.

BELATED DEATH NEWS AT BELLEVUE. Lawyer Dinnean's Brother John and Car

to enlist, each, it is recommendative free an outfit worth \$75.

ver B. Cline Are Dead. On Jan. 20 John Dinnean, 44 years old, of 365 Broome street, was brought to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Rogers in a Bellevue Hospital ambulance. The case was diagnosed as optum poisoning. Dinnean died on Jan. 22. On the poisoning. Dinnean died on Jan. 22. On the Morgue books the ease was put down as "John Dineen." and it was not until yesterday that the correct name was learned. Dinnean was a brother of Thomas P. Dinnean the lawyer, who lived with him. The patient is said to have taken an overdose of a cholera mixture. Supt. O'Bourke says that he diedlor kidney disease and that the cholera mixture he drank had nothing to do with it.

On Monday atternoon Carver B. Cline, formerly manager of Koster & Blal's, died in Bellevue. This did not come out until yesterday. Cline was hurt by a cable cartwo months ago and his leg was amputated.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.-John Bell gui Hatcher, who for the last four years has conducted the expeditions sent by Princeton University to Patagonia in the interest of science, has resigned his place as assistant professor of has resigned his place as assistant professor of geology in the university to accept the curator-ship of vertebrate paleontology at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg, Pa. The col-lection of vertebrate fossils made by Mr. Hatcher during his three expeditions to South America is the most valuable possessed by the university.

FRICK FIGHTS CARNEGIE.

HE BRINGS A SUIT IN EQUITY, AL-LEGING FRAUD.

He Wants Carnegie Restrained From Using "Ironelad" Agreements-Is Willing to Sell at a Valuation Fixed by Arbi-

trators-Charges Personal Animosity. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.- The threatened suft in equity of H. C. Prick against Andrew Carnegie was filed to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Frick makes the charge against Mr. Cornegie of malevolence, fraud and personal animosity toward Frick. The suit is by H. C. Frick, plaintiff, against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the stockholders, the rule requiring that all, even those in sympathy with Mr. Frick, shall be included in the suit. The stockholders who are said by Willis F. McCook, Mr. Frick's attorney, to be friendly with him are Heary Phipps, who was Mr. Carnegie's best friend; H. M. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy. Mr. McCook furnished to THE SUN correspondent the following statement covering all the points in the bill filed, the bill itself containing about ten thousand

words: In 1882 there were two limited partnerships: (1) called Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, with a capital of \$5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel rail mill in Braddock township; and (2) called Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, with a capital of \$5,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made the material for and built bridges, made armor plates and made material for the same. This latter firm owned the upper and lower mills in Pittsburg, the extensive Homestead mills at Homestead, the Keystone Bridge Works in Pittsburg, the armor plate mill near Homestead, the Hartman Steel Works in Bea-

ver county, and other properties. Carnegie owned more than 50 per cent. of each of the old firms, and he, with Frick. Phipps and others, owning interests in each, formed in 1892, what constituted a new partnership, called the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In this, Carnegie retained more than 50 per cent., and now has 58% per cent., while Frick has 6 per cent. Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of \$25,000,000 and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to Dec. 5, 1869. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged the output, and purchased other plants, ore, mines, &c.

Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, remaining, at one time, for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although

he was consulted as to important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing in leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, \$21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,000. Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for one hundred million pounds sterling, or \$500,000,-000. In May, 1809, Carnegie actually received in cash, and still keeps, \$1,170,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58% per cent. interest in this Steel Company for \$157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent .. on that basis, would be worth \$18,237,000. on that basis, would be worth \$19,231,000.

Frick now alleges that, right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least, in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4, 1836, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman and this.

at least, in part, he made for Carnegie suedeniy and with malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4. 18-34, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice. Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on Jan. 11, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he iCarnegiel demanded of Frick that he iFrick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

Frick new alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegie was fraudiently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or sonsent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent. of its real value; that is, say not over \$4,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's orinton, was worth \$10,238,000. This scheme, which Frick says he can prove, was to revive and reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-cailed iron-clad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and never did include the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited; and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-cailed iron-clad agreement of 1892, which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed. This agreement, of 1892, which carnegie had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed the so-cailed inconcilation of his carnegie of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and his demands. Carnegie have, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie induced some of his cogartners

interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about \$3,000,000.

As Carnegie owns 58% per cent, of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, he will therefore own more than one-half of the Gerenett, which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire 3 per cent, of Frick's holdings, for what would amount to about \$3,000,000, he will make a net profit from that transaction alone, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

Frick further alleges that never since 1887 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell; that no interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreement of 1887 and none under the one of 1882, except that at times, when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different, the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representative of each. Never in the three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representative of each. Never in the whole history of both firms, it is declared, was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegle could, through personal malice, force him from the firm and that for Carnegle to attempt this in 1900, through the gulse of proposed agreements which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was a most vicious and fraudulent misconstruction and misuse of the same. The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegle Steel Company, Limited, is not a limited but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose, and he therefore offers (a) to sell his interests in the firm at what three business men will judge them to be

fairly worth; (b) to execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership, and to continue the firm, in all respects, as it was intended heretofore to do; (c) to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in inancial loss; (d) if Carnegie refuses all those offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

The chief stockholders of the company are Andrew Carnegie, owning 58%, per cent.; Henry Phipps, Jr., 11 per cent.; George Lauder, 4 per cent.; C. M. Schwab, 3 per cent.; F. T. Lovejov, W. H. Singer, L. C. Phipps and A. R. Peacock, each owning 2 per cent.; F. T. F. Lovejov, Thomas Morrison, George H. Wightman and D. H. Clemson, each owning two-thirds of 1 per cent. Lovejoy is trustee for the company of an undivided one-half of 1 per cent. and there are thirty others, each owning from one-eighth of 1 per cent. to 11-12 per cent. Mr. Frick owns 6 per cent.

Mr. McCook's statement does not cover the bill entirely in all its severity. In the bill Mr. Frick speaks of "fraudulent acts of Carnegie," actuated by malevolent motives," demanded his resignation and that Carnegie was in a "trandulent scheme" to depreciate Frick's interest in the company from a value of \$15,000,000 to one-half of that value. Mr. Frick in the company from a value of \$15,000,000 to one-half of that value, Mr. Frick in the company from a value of \$15,000,000 to one-half of that value. Mr. Frick in the compelled other partners on the same day to sign that agreement, and that he then used these signatures to attempt to compel Frick to transfer his interest in the Carnegie Steel Company.

Reference is made in McCook's statement to the fact that President Schwab transferred

transfer his interest in the Carnegle Steel Company.

Reference is made in McCook's statement to the fact that President Schwab transferred Frick's interest on the books to the Carnegle Steel Company. The bill alleges that the company now pretends to own Frick's stock, although he, himself, never transferred it, and that it intends to pay for it only in small installments out of its profits. The bill further alleges that Carnegle's attempt to expel him from the firm "is not made or actuated by honorable motives, but is a determination to punish Frick principally because of the failure of the scheme by which Carnegle was to realize over \$157,000,000 for his interest and also in part to make gain for himself by seizing Frick's interest at very far below its real and fair value." Reference The bill points out that when the Carnegie

The bill points out that when the Carnegie Steel Company. Limited, was organized with a capital of \$25,000,000, all but \$5,000,000 was to be paid in in cash. No cash was paid and the value was made up otherwise; therefore, it is claimed, the company is not a limited partnership, but, on the contrary, that each and all of the partners are liable to creditors as general partners and the firm itself is a general partnership.

SAID HOAR WAS A TRAITOR,

Congressman Cushman's Speech at the Middlesex Club Stirs Up a Row.

Boston, Feb. 13.-As a result of the charge of treason preferred against Senator Hoar last night by Congressman Cushman, at the dinner of the Middlesex Club, John M Merriam, a leading member, sent a letter to Secretary | Billings to-day, saying:

"The remarks of Congressman Cushman at

Guilty of the Murder of Mrs. Adams. For the first time since the jury pronounced Roland B. Molineux guilty of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams the prisoner's wife

and mother saw him in his cell in the Tombs yesterday afternoon. The two women were accompanied by Gen. Molineux. The party arrived shortly after 4 o'clock in a closed carriage. Young Mrs. Molineux had got into such a condition that her physician had advised that she be taken to see her husband in the hope that the meeting would have a calming hope that the meeting would have a caiming effect. At times since the verdict was rendered she had been wildly hysterical.

Gen. Molineux helped his wife and daughterin-law out of the carriage and appeared to be quite cool and confident. A prison keeper was detailed to take the women to Molineux's cell after the matron had made a few perfunctory dabs at their clothing to carry out the search-of-visitors rule. Except for the keeper the two women were alone with the prisoner. Young Mrs. Molineux's grief was uncontrollable. Most of the hour occupied by the visit Gen. Molineux remained in the prison office chatting.

The party went away shortly after 5 o'clock

The party went away shortly after 5 o'clock.
The younger woman seemed to be calmer. The moder was dry-eyed but her face was white and drawn.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, medical expert for the defence at the Molineux trial, returned from Havana yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, after a rest of nearly two weeks. He said that he had caught the grip about the same time that Juror Brown became affilted and that he decided he needed change of air and seene. He said:

"I sailed from Havana on Saturday, before the Molineux jury had arrived at a verdet. I did not know anything about it until the pilot came aboard the Havana this morning. I think it is the most remarkable verdiet in the history of criminal jurisprudence. Molineux, in my opinion, has been the victim of a conspiracy. The jury was undoubtedly intelligent; but in some instances, perhaps a little too much so. At least one of them showed too great a fondness for theorizing. Theories had much to do with the verdiet, which was apparently not based on the evidence. The testimony, at least to me, was not convincing. "I haven't the slightest doubt that there will be a new trial and I have no doubt about the result, which will be the acquittal of Molineux. The admission of testimony in regard to Barnet's death, it seems to me, will be enough to secure a new trial."

Dr. Hamilton intimated that he believed that some of the witnesses were hypnotized.

Bovic Brings the Mail.

The White Star freighter Bovic, which arrived resterday and seldom brings passengers other than returning cattlemen, had three cabin voyagers. She also brought 757 sacks of mail. She made the trip from Liverpool in nine days, which is good winter time, even for a twinscrew freighter.

CLOSET'S GHASTLY SECRET.

HODIES OF TWO BOYS, SMOTHERED TO DEATH, FOUND INSIDE.

They Have Been Missing Since August -Went Into a Vacant House to Lark in the Bath-Heard the Caretaker and Hid in the Closet-Door Closed With a Spring.

Percy Toombs of 56 West Ninety-eighth treet and John Tierney, plumbers employed by Charles Darmstadt of 2078 Eighth avenue were sent to overhaul the plumbing in the vacant house at 108 Edgecombe avenue yesterday afternoon. The house has never been occupied. While at work in the bathroom on the second floor the two men noticed an odor and set out to trace it to its source.

Opening off the bathroom is a bedroom conneeting with another at the front of the house by a short hall in which are two shallow closets, the doors fitted with spring latches. The latches are turned from the outside only, by knobs. Once the doors are closed, it is impossible to unlatch them from the inside. The plumbers threw open the door of the loset nearest the rear bedroom and found what looked at first to be two bundles of old clothes. A second look convinced them that the bundles were two small bodies.

the bundles were two small bodies.

Both men hurriedly left the house and told the first policeman they met what they had found. The policeman reported to the West 125th street station, and two wardmen were sent out to investigate. The bodies they found were those of two young boys. They were crouched in opposite corners with the faces of both toward the walls. One of the bodies was almost entirely nude and there was very little clothing on the other. Part of the clothing of each hung on hooks in the close twail. On the floor was a pair of small spectacles, and not far

on the other. Part of the clothing of each hung on hooks in the closet wall. On the floor was a pair of small spectacies, and not far away were two small pairs of laced shoes. In one corner of the closet, just below the cleat into which the hooks were driven, were marks that looked like bloodstains. Both bodies were in such a condition that it was impossible for any one to identify them.

The ward detectives reported to Capt. Martens. At the station somebody recalled the fact that last August two boys living in Edgecombe avenue had disappeared and the station blotter for August was looked up. It was found that on Aug. 3 Charles Beirne of 115 Edgecombe avenue had reported the disappearance of their two sons. Charles Beirne, Jr., one of the boys, was 11 years old and wore spectacles. The other boy, Martin Loeffler, Jr., was 9 years old. From the description of the clothing worn by each boy the ward men knew that they had found their bodies. The fathers were notified and went to the house where the bodies were, but could throw little light on how the boys got into the house where they met their death. Mr. Beirne said that he knew that it had been the habit of many of the boys in the immediate neighborhood to play in and about the house, which was then in charge of an old caretaker named Ahearn, who had two small sons of his own. Ahearn lived in the basement of the house, and he had not been "The remarks of Congressman Cushman at the Lincoln dinner last evening relating to Senator Hoar are of such a character, it seems to me, that members of the club who are friends of Senator Hoar cannot remain silent, and as such a member I desire to take this earliest opportunity to express my condemnation of what was said, and the failure of the club then and there to utter its rebuke and disavowal. The attack upon Senator Hoar, and will be resented by many members of the club and by thousands of Republicans throughout Massachusetts. It was the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, a time for consecration anew to the principles of Lincoln. To these principles, at proper times in his place as Senator and in the discharge of his duty, Senator Hoar has spoken what was in him, and the people honor him for it. The Middlesx Club, however, is willing that these words of Congressman Cushman shall go forth without official rebuke, and I, therefore, no longer wish to remain a member. Please accept my resignation without delay."

There has been considerable talk to-day about Congressman Cushman's speech, President Brackett of the Middlesx Club when the Brackett of the Middlesx Club when the state that he was the boys either the boys either they hard to disuffication after the air in the small space had been reported at Folice Headquarters, and the been reported at Folice Headquarters, and been reported at Folice Headquarters, and the been reported at Folice Headquarters, and the been reported at Folice Headquarters, and the fidule at Folice Headquarters, and the folic Hea

therefore, no longer wish to remain a member. Please accept my resignation without delay."

There has been considerable talk to-day about Congressman Cushman's speech. President Brackett of the Middlessx Club when seen about the matter relayed to discussif, but observed that the applause was very hearty. Col. Dyer, chairman of the Executive Committee of the club said:

The applause was certainly very hearty. It might betaken to indicate that the sentiment of the club was decidedly with Mr. Cushman. It was a very bright speech and the point was well made. Of course, the construction of the word 'treason' must not be taken in the Government. Mr. Cushman meant rather that Mr. Hoar's opposition to the treaty long ago in the Senate and in the abbling of his speeches across the water at an expense of over \$4,000, had done so much to stir unthings on the other side that the lamentable conditions now prevailing in Luzon had directly, perhaps, resulted from that, and that the speeches that he is still making are hampering the Government. With that definition of treason I feel assured that the sentiment of the club was with Mr. Cushman. Representative James H. Mellen, Democrat, of Worcester, startled the repose of the House to-day with a resolution woked by the attacks made on Senator Hoar of treason I feel assured that the dinner of the club was with Mr. Cushman. Representative James H. Mellen, Democrat, of Worcester, startled the repose of the House to-day with a resolution woked by the attacks in gip Doston, acceused Senator Hoar of treason I feel assured that the dinner of the including the covernment in colonial affinits, the members of the Senate and House regarded such accusations as an insult to the intelligence of the periled of Massachusetts, and, regardless of political affiliations, declare their condidence in Senate and House regarded such accusations as an insult to the intelligence of the periled of Massachusetts, and, regardless of political affiliations, declare their condidence in Senate and House regar

of the effort to get the Democratic National Convention for Milwaukee, They are the advance guard of a delegation of 150 residents of that city who are going to Washington next week to attend the meeting of the National Committee at which the convention city will be selected. They have documents to show that citizens of Milwaukee have pledged \$100,000 for the convention, and they say more will be raised if it is necessary. Last evening they saw the Hon. Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and member of the National Committee from this State and they think Campbell is with them. To-day they will call on the Hon. Elliot Danforth, Mayor Van Wyck and the three Hon Johns of Tammany Hall.

The Hon. David Bennett Hill came to town yesterday on business, and in the course of the afternoon had a chat with the Hon. Elliot Danforth at which the calling of a meeting of the State Committee was discussed. It was decided to wait until after the meeting of the National Committee. vention city will be selected. They have docu-

TEACHER DEFENDS HIMSELF. Cracks the Skull of One of Three Pupils

Who Attacked Him. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.-For several years the public schoolteacher at the village of Flora has had a great deal of trouble with the pupils and it was the boast of the latter that no man was ever able to stay more than one term. Last fall Frank Stewart was employed to teach the school P. Stewart was employed to teach the school, and he started in with so much determination that the unruly element was held at bay. Recently, however, trouble resulted owing to the incorrigible nature of some of the older boys and vesterday a rough and tumble fight ensued when the teacher undertook to correct one of the purits. He was attacked by three young men and finding them too much for him. Stewart setzed a stick of stove wood and struck Charles chards of the head, knocking him down and fracturing his skull. Girard is still unconscious and may kie. Stewart has not been arrested.

WILL APPEAL TO WHITNEY.

Church People Think the Metropolitan's

Employees Have too Hard a Time. The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, at a meeting last night in the parish house of St Mark's Church, decided to bring social and re-Church, decided to bring social and religious influence to bear on William C. Whitney, as chief stockholder in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to ameliorate the condition of the motormen and conductors. Mrs. George Livingston Baker, who has conducted a crusade for the street railway men of Staten Island, made an address, after which it was decided to appoint Mrs. Baker and the Rev. Joseph Reynolds a committee to collect facts and figures for presentation to Mr. Whitney. Bishop Potter will be asked to form one of the committee when it calls on Mr. Whitney.

IOWA'S OLDEST MAN KILLED.

John Montgomery Was 108 Years Old and Had Always Enjoyed Good Health. COUNCIL BLUFFS, In., Feb. 13,-John Montgomery, 108 years old. was killed to-day

at a railroad crossing. He was deaf and did

not hear the approaching train. He celebrated his 108th birthday with a number of Scotch friends on Jan. 11, and had arranged a trip to the Exposition at Paris for this summer. He was known as the oldest man in the State and had been the leading figure in old settlers' meetings for thirty years. He came to America with his parents from Scotland when he was 3 years old. He saw Washington a number of times and had a shilling piece which he said Washington gave him. He drew a pension for service in the

Mexican War, and also fought in the Civil War. His health had always been good. One of his rules was never to sleep over five hours a day. Up to ten years ago he frequently walked fifty miles to attend the old settlers' meetings. He did not like riding on trains.

HE'S 80 AND LOVES A GIRL OF 15.

The Relatives of Wealthy John Kndyler Go to Court to Prevent the Marriage. Омана, Neb., Feb. 13.—The relatives of John Endyler, who is 80 years old and wealthy, went into court to-day to secure an injunction to prevent his marriage to Josie Narnowski, who is only 15. When told that an injunction could not be granted they changed the application to one for a guardian and the proposed wedding was suspended.

Kndyler has known the girl some time. To-Kndyler has known the girl some time. Today he appeared at the clerk's office and asked
for a heense to wed her, but when he gave his
age as 80 and hers as 15 the clerk asked for
the consent of the child's parents. This was
easily secured, but his relatives notified the
clerk of the proceedings to have a guardian
appointed and the license was refused.
Knydler's relations assert that the child's
parents desire the wedding in order to get the
old man's property. He has \$5,000 in cash
which he intended to bestow on the bride.
Knydler is firm in his demands to be permitted
to wed as he pleases, asserting that a man who

HINSDALE, N. H., Feb. 13.-It is rather un-

HINSDALE, N. H., Feb. 13.—It is rather unusual to have a woman appointed assignee of a bank but the Supreme Court has just appointed Miss Cora A. Wellman to wind up the affairs of the Hinsdale Savings Bank. She will assume her duties the last of the week. Miss Wellman, who succeeded her father as Treasurer of the bank, was recommended for appointment by the incorporators, who decided to have the affairs of the institution cleared up as soon as possible. The bank was enjoined from doing business in June 1885, and since then has paid dividends to depositors aggregating 68 per cent. It is expected that the assignee will be able to dispose of remaining property so asto make a final payment of 2 or 3 per cent. The bank was incorporated in 1874.

LETTER BOX THIEF CAUGHT.

Eighteen Letters Found on Him When Inspector Jacobs Collared Him. will assume her duties the last of the week. Miss Wellman, who succeeded her father as Treasurer of the bank, was recommended for appointment by the incorporators, who decided to have the affairs of the institution cleared up as soon as possible. The bank was enjoined from doing business in June 1886, and since then has paid dividends to depositors aggregating 63 per cent. It is expected that the assignee will be able to dispess of remaining property so as to make a final payment of 2 or 3 per cent. The bank was incorporated in 1874.

Eighteen Letters Found on Him When In-Post Office Inspector Jacobs, who has been on the trail of a gang of mail box robbers for the past few weeks, saw a shabbily dressed man take a letter out of the mail box at the corner of Chambers street and Park row, at 6 o'clock last night. The man then walked toward the Bowery. Jacobs following. The man stopped at almost every mall box that he came to, and finally, seeing that he was being watched, dodged into the hallway of the lodging house at 19 Bowery. Jacobs ran in after him, collared him and called Policeman Derlinger, who took the prisoner to the Eldridge street station. Eighteen letters, which had not passed through the Post Office, were found in the man's possession. He said he was Henry Wright of 19 Bowery.

DOCK TEST FOR THE SOMERS.

The Torpedo Boat Will Have a Speed of at Least Twenty Knots an Hour.

The dock speed test of the torpedo boat Somers took place yesterday at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The boat was fastered along the sen wall with eighteen strong hawsers, and she tugged hard when her boilers were pushed tugged hard when her boils is were pushed to the full capacity. The propeller made 250 revolutions a minute, and the test indicated that the speed of the Somers would not fall below 20 knots an hour and might reach 23. Soft ceal was burned during the tests. The Somers will have her final test in the lower bay, and if it is pronounced satisfactory by the board of experts she will be equipped with a terpedo tube and guns and placed in commission early in the spring.

"PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES." Three Steamfitters Get Back Pay Judgments Against the City.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 13.-Three steamfitters employed by the City of New York on Randall's Island filed judgments to-day for arrears of Island men judgments to-day for arrears of salary. The judgments were secured under the "prevailing rate of wages" law. The steamfliters, it is stated, were employed at the rate of \$30 per month, but the complaints filed in each suit placed the rate of remuneration at \$3.75 a day, which was stated to be the "prevailing rate" for that class of mechanics. The three amounts of the judgments were, Robert G. Auld, \$2.527; Frank Stewart, \$1.619.50 and James Browning, \$1.207.82.

ELECTRIC CHAIR IN NEW JERSEY. Bill Introduced at Trenton Doing Away With the Gallows.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.-Mr. Abbett of Hudson county introduced a bill this afternoon to substitute the electire chair for hanging in New Jersey. He says public sentiment in favor of ex-Jersey. He says public sentiment in favor of ex-ecution by electricity is growing rapidly, and that sooner or later the gallows will have to be given up. Mr. Benny, also of Hudson county, put in a bill providing that in murder trials if a jury return a verdiet of murder in the first degree, accompanying the finding with the phrase, "without capital punishment," the de-fendant's punishment shall be imprisonment tor life. for life.

Betrayed Counterfeiters to the Police. VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 13.-Frank Long and Mike Wilson were arrested here at a late hour ast night by the police for counterfeiting. They were caught in the act of making and dividing the sourious coin at the home of Frank Long. The police had received a tip from Charles Edmonson, who had been asked by the counterfeiters to help circulate the stuff. Edmonson pretended to enter into the scheme, and at the appointed time gave the police the signal and they swooped down on the dencovered the men with revolvers and captured the outilt.

Colliery Fire Out After Thirty-Two Years. LANSFORD, Pa., Feb. 13.-The officials of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are conrathlating themselves that the fire in Colliery No. 6, which has been raging for thirty-two years, has finally been extinguished. A large amount of money was spent in various methods of conquering the flames. After the great flood of water is pumped out of the depths the colliery will reame operations. colliery will resume operations.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRATULATIONS ON IT SENT TO THIS GOVERNMENT.

TREATY PLEASES EUROPE

The Neutrality Feature of the Canal Cope

vention the Basis of These Messages -Unconfirmed Report That England Will Concede to Us Control in War. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. -Some of the Governe

ments of Europe are so pleased with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that they have officially extended their congratulations to the Government of the United States. The congratulatory messages delivered by their representatives here are based on the neutrality feature of the treaty through which the countries that have hastened to offer their felicitations on the unselfish purpose of the United States will be placed on the same level in the time of war as in time

of peace with this country. France is the only European Government which has expressed dissatisfaction with the treaty, but her objection is confined only to the intention of this country, set forth in the paper. to construct a canal across Nicaragua and Costa Rica. She has not, however, objected to the neutrality principle enunciated in the treaty. and is probably as much in favor of it as the other nations of Europe. The coolness of France toward the treaty evidently comes from her interest in the Panama route for an isthmian canal. She has expressed to the State Department what amounts to a desire to have this Government purchase the rights of the Panama Canal Company and continue the construction work to completion.

Every Central American government, with

the exception of Honduras, has congratulated the United States on the treaty and expressed its satisfaction with its terms. Honduras will probably follow the example of her fellow re-

Raydler's relations assert that the child's parents desire the wedding in order to get the old man's property. He has \$5,000 in cash which he intended to bestew on the bride. Raydler is firm in his demands to be permitted to wed as he pleases, asserting that a man who fought with Sherman's army and made a fortune in Omaha has, in spite of his age, sense enough to select his wife.

DENFER'S CONSUMPTION FICTIMS

Increase Reported Last Year—Danger From Infection Pointed Out.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 13.—Tuberculosis caused more deaths in Denver during 1889 than any other disease. The annual report of the Health Department shows that there were 536 deaths of tuberculosis during the year, which was 31 more than during 1898 and 47 more than during 1897, 88 were of patients who had contracted the disease in the State, and of this class there were 539 in 1898 and 58 saty year.

The increase in the number of deaths of consumption is attracting attention and a discussion of the situation occupies most of the space this year in the report of the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Board of Health, Already the danger from infection in the larrer cities makes don't tult he wisdom of receiving patients here, and the State Boa trelity.

Moreover the Administration is known to

FRANCE AND THE CANAL TRRATT. Proposed Agreement Hailed With the Greatest Satisfaction.

Frecial Cable Descatch to THE BUS. PARIS, Peb. 13.-An official of the French Foreign Office said to-day that France bails with the greatest satisfaction the probable ratification of the convention between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Nicaragua Canal. He added that France's consent to the proposed agreement would be readily and willingly forthcoming.

DEALING IN MARGINS IS GUMBLING.

Ohio Circuit Judge So Decides in a Sal Brought by a Stock Broker. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13 - Judge Hirzel of the Circuit Court at Clayton, delivered an opinion to-day that dealing in margins on stocks was gambling. The decision was rendered in the case of William Mulford, a broker, against J. Schofield, a client Scholield, a citent.
It was shown that the delendant had given his note for \$3.00 margins on a deal in sugar stock; that he never possessed the stock and had no intention of buring it. The Judge decided that the note was void and non-collectable because the transaction was illeval; that it was shown that no consideration had possed between the plaintiff and the defendant, therefore the blaintiff had no case.

A Very Sick Man, His Brother Says-No Cause for His Assignment Found. Robert Gregg, brother of Joshua, the Sixth avenue furniture dealer, who on Saturday last instructed his attorney to make an assignment for him, said last night that Josbua is now in the city with his wife and is under the care of the city with his physicians.

"He is a very sick man," said Mr. Gregg.
"but I hope that he will be able to go to his place of business and straighten out matters in a few days. I believe that he made the assignment while under a severe mental strain. As far as I know there was no necessity for it." Mr. Gregg said further that his brother had never

left the city. ELECTRIC SHOCK KILLED HIM.

Meola Attempted to Cut a Piece From Live Wire With His Knife. Cosimo Meola, an Italian of St. Mary's avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island, was killed by an electric shock in Pennsylvania avenue last night. Meola saw a piece of insulated wire dangling from a pole at the edge of the side-walk. He pulled his knife from his pocket and attempted to ent off a piece of the wire. An instant later bystanders saw him full. When they reached him he was deat. The wire was a live one and the current entered his body, causing instant death.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED. Charged With a Conspiracy to Defraud the Creditors.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 13.-William Weir, President of the defunct Ville-Marie Bank : Edward Lichtenhein, the Vice-President, and Godfrey Weir and F. A. Smith, two of the directors, were arrested to-night on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the creditors of the lank by opening branches and paying dividends after they knew that the bank was insolvent. Weir is now serving a term in prison and the others were admitted to heavy bail. directors, were arrested to-night on a

ALBANY, Feb. 13.-Gov. Roosevolt announced to-day that he was watching the effort to repeal the Horton boxing law with a great deal of interest. He says he feels that decent sentiment throughout the State should be aroused so as to make it impossible for the repeal bill to fail. The character of the opposition to it and the character of the proceedings at recent contests under the law in New York city make the character of the proceedings at recent contests under the law in New York city make the necessary that the bill should go through